



## LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

CASE STERL. BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,  
PROPRIETORS.

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DR. D. PRENTICE, Editor.  
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors.  
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1862.

Let none of the ladies, loyal or disloyal, fail to read the exceedingly readable letter of our friend "B."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes: "This morning contains an elaborate article in opposition to the Morrill Emancipation bill now before the Senate, and it is claimed by some of the opponents of the bill that it is a wise and judicious measure, but that it provides for emancipation. This is an entire mistake. Mr. Lincoln will sign any reasonable emancipation bill, and Congress for abolition of slavery in the District.

This may be so, but there is very great room for difference of opinion as to what constitutes a "reasonable emancipation bill." The Post's correspondent no doubt thinks the "Morrill emancipation bill" a "reasonable" one. We think no emancipation bill whatever can be "reasonable" at this time. Mr. Lincoln may differ with both. He surely differs with the correspondent of the Post.

The "Morrill emancipation bill," which since the writing of the paragraph above quoted has passed the Senate, provides for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, with compensation, but without reference to the will of the people of the District, and without colonization. Mr. Lincoln, as we showed the other day, held expressly, even in the level times of peace, that the abolition of slavery in the District ought not to be attempted, except on the conditions of adaptation; compensation, and popular election; and, if we may judge from his contemporaneous declarations, he added tacitly the condition of colonization. "I should be exceedingly glad," he said in his speech at Freeport in 1858, "to see slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. I believe that Congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish it. Yet, as a member of Congress, I should not, with my present views, be in favor of endeavoring to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, unless it would be upon these conditions. First, that the abolition should be gradual; second, that it should be on a vote of the majority of qualified voters in the District; and third, that a compensation should be made to unwilling owners."

These conditions he laid down expressly. "I will say then," he declared less than a month later at Charleston, "that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races—that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say, in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race." Entertaining these wise and many views, it is fair to presume, it is impossible not to presume, that Mr. Lincoln does colonization an inseparable condition of any "reasonable" scheme of emancipation in the District of Columbia. Indeed, his views of colonization as expressed in his last annual message leave no room for doubt on this point. And these views he repeats incidentally in his recent official message.

Mr. Lincoln, therefore, leaving out of view altogether the present extraordinary state of the country, regards four separate provisions as essential to "any reasonable emancipation bill" concerning the District of Columbia, namely, first, that the emancipation shall be gradual, secondly, that the slaves of the District shall be compensated, thirdly, that the emancipated slaves shall be removed from the District, and, fourthly, that the whole measure shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the District. The "Morrill emancipation bill" rejects all of these provisions but one and embraces that only partially. It simply provides for a meager compensation. Surely Mr. Lincoln, apart from the grave considerations of expediency growing out of the times, cannot look upon this bill as a "reasonable" one. Mr. Lincoln, however, will be very far from overlooking the grave considerations of expediency to which we refer. They bear with controlling effect on his duty in the case.

And here we cannot but express our amazement at the handling of this capital policy by a able and temperate man as Senator Fessenden. We take the following passage from the official report of the proceedings of the Senate on Tuesday last, Senator Fessenden occupying the floor:

"It is stated in the Eastern papers that the ocean steamers Vanderbilt and Arago have been armed with strong iron prows, and are now awaiting the appearance of the Merrimac to try the experiment of running her down. Very likely the experiment has already been made. We hope that the Merrimac is at the bottom of Chesapeake Bay—the huge waves dashing over like the waves of ruin over the rebel Confederacy."

Pillow and Floyd, having mutually sworn vengeance, are very careful to keep apart. When they seem about to meet, one shears off one way, and the other the opposite way. They cut each other with a pair of shears.

W. W. Owen has put forth an address as a candidate for the office of jailer. We think he succeeds very clearly in showing that he is entitled to a snug situation in the jail.

A correspondent inquires of us as to the size of Island No. 10. It is tolerably large, but we guess it will be reduced pretty soon.

We see it stated that they have got out a new Bible in the Southern Confederacy. We have no intimation as to the authorship.

The Southern rebels, who complain of such a scarcity of salt, will find enough of it when they are driven into the Gulf.

It is stated that the rebels at No. 10 are getting very serious of provisions. Can't they make soup of Hollins' turtle?

The late flood in the Mississippi didn't quite overspill Island No. 10. Com. Foote must do what the flood didn't.

We have engaged a friend at Memphis, in case the city is burned, to send us a peck of its suds as a keepsake.

The Richmond rebels are sending away their whisky and tobacco. Of course they will follow soon.

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way the Union government by which it was hoped to reorganize the State governments would be forced to expressly put it in the mouths of the secessionists as using these opinions in their explanation; but let me tell him that it is his duty and the duty of his colleague to see that these are not deserved.

Mr. Willey, I will say to the Senator that I, with all my friends, and in the cause of my personal safety, have said that it was not part of the purpose of the Republican party to interfere with the institution of slavery in the Southern States, and that has been the object of my efforts for months past to advise the public mind of the S. h. on that point.

And what the Senator from Virginia says of himself is true of every other loyal man in the Border Slaveholding States. It has been the labor of the lives of us all for eighteen months past to disabuse the public mind of the South on that point. It is still the labor of our lives. Yet the Senator from Maine, knowing this, and not denying that the measure in question will increase our labor indefinitely, declares that the burden must be heaped upon our shoulders because in his opinion it is not unconstitutional and because his party platform require it, telling us to our faces, in language which reads like mockery, that it is our duty to see that the new burden is successfully borne. He does not deny that the measure is calculated to strengthen the belief which sustains the rebellion and thus to weaken the cause of the government, but he says he is pledged as a Republican to adopt in adopting the measure, and, as for the rest, it is our duty to see that the measure produces no harm amongst our people. He has the coolness to appeal to us to know if we are "so unreasonable" as to ask him and his Republican friends to forgo the adoption of a party measure simply because the effect of the measure will be to strengthen the rebellion and to weaken the government. It would be difficult to conceive a display less fitting a patriot and statesman than this. Nothing could well be more heartless and brainless. Nevertheless such is the utmost that can be said in answer to the insular objection stated by the Senator from Virginia. How wonderful that most of the members of Senator Fessenden resort to the objection like statesmen and patriots.

We had thought that his descendants had pretty well redressed the infernal capers of Mother Eve. We adduced the same in the fall, and following incidents history and infamy, through the days when the post advised—

To her faults a little blind.

And to your pack! you're on your mind—

Even down to this century, we had supposed that the civilized woman was the sun of our moral heaven—that she was worthy of the crown and sceptre which we males had invested her, even from the cradle to the grave; that she was regenerated, as the mother of Christ, and so, the worthiest mortal of our inspirations. We love to offer all the choicest gifts of mind, of piety, and valor on her shrine, as on that of a Priestess, assuming that she is the type, and that we are to perpetuate the virtue of those qualities one imitated in sacred form, who have ruled man's passions, surely, as safely, and for objects as worthy, as Diana sways the restless ocean. Horrid, horrid Clytemnestra! what painter shall reflect the contrast with which history regards her and Martha, the wife of Washington—her sweet plan! encircled by the world of like stars which have shown in the highest heaven of man's noble aspiration, the pillars of fire to guide, as gentle spiritual directors to noble goblins.

And yet here in America—here in the ancient paradise of Liberty, which, since Eden, a good and gracious God has vouchsafed to sinful humanity; even here, where thought, and action, and religion are free as the wandering air; here, where the hand of the Government is only fit to smite; here, in the very climax of mortal progress towards the Divine glory in all the arts of peace, the whole world, crowned high, by the star of the North Star, is given up to the lusts of the flesh; the women of the South are found Eves to the world, to daily with, to embrace that Devil temple, who, first appeared, to their grand ancestor an arch rebel, against the economy and Government of Almighty G-d!

The Editor of the Nashville Banner, who is a bitter rebel, and would make a bitter rebel paper if he dared, says that there seems to be a combined effort on the part of the Louisville Journal and a number of correspondents of the Northern press to slander the Nashville ladies and even bring down upon them the strong arm of the military authorities. To illustrate his charge, he copies a paragraph from our paper of last Saturday in regard to the conduct of some of the women of the city, and adds, "language like that of these needs no comment." To say that a thing needs no comment is the usual expedient of those who don't know what else to say.

We said in our paragraph, that the rebel paper is to blame for its want of taste, to presume that even the Editor of the Banner will not venture upon any direct denial of it. Well, if that Editor constructs our argument as implying that the military or civil arm should be exerted to repress such things, we have no objection to the construction. The Editor or man who will gravely contend that any human being, under the eyes of crinoline or any other axis, should be tolerated in sportingly deadly weapons in public and spitting upon quite travellers, must half fool as well as all traitor. He is no champion of the female sex, he is an advocate for its degradation—for its abasement to the lowest depths of shame.

We have had no thought of denouncing the mass of the rebel women of Nashville. We have no idea that a tenth part of them are guilty of the outrages we have condemned, but some of them are, and these should be taught manners and morals in a school of error. They will not learn in a genuine school. We have never thought otherwise of the general female society of Nashville than that it would be to patrocinio that which is vilely savor of the women of the guillotine.

What is the act of some of the rebel women in Nashville, true, all true; we had it on the authority of a high and functionary and honorable gentleman direct from that city; and we presume that even the Editor of the Banner will not venture upon any direct denial of it. Well, if that Editor constructs our argument as implying that the military or civil arm should be exerted to repress such things, we have no objection to the construction. The Editor or man who will gravely contend that any human being, under the eyes of crinoline or any other axis, should be tolerated in sportingly deadly weapons in public and spitting upon quite travellers, must half fool as well as all traitor. He is no champion of the female sex, he is an advocate for its degradation—for its abasement to the lowest depths of shame.

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The Editor of the Nashville Banner, who is a bitter rebel

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 3 A.M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—APRIL 7.  
COLLECTED DAILY AT 8 A.M. WOODBURY,  
COURT SECOND AND Chestnut Sts.

WEATHER.—Cloudy. Wind, N.E. Therm. 57°  
Barom. 30.01 Min. Rainometer 0.0000  
7 h 15 m 10 m. 7 h 15 m. 10 m. 7 h 15 m. 10 m.  
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THE KENTUCKY MUSEUM.—The specimens in natural history and geology which comprise the Kentucky Museum have been formally conveyed to the Board of School Trustees by Professor Grant, Hallman, and Jenkins, for the use of the city schools. The correspondence on the subject was presented to the Board of School Trustees last evening, and a vote of thanks was tendered the gentlemen who made the valuable donation. Subsequently, and upon the recommendation of the Acting Superintendent of the Schools, Prof. Hallman was appointed to superintend the work of cataloguing the museum, with the provision that he should devote a portion of his time to the incrustation of the principles of Object Teaching in the schools, a very useful and important branch of science which has been too much neglected in our public schools. The museum is quite an extensive one, embracing the whole of the splendid cabinet of the late Samuel A. Cassady, that of Prof. Yandell, and many valuable contributions from the cabinets of Dr. Dugay, Mr. Sidney Lyons, and other gentlemen of taste and means. The collection is now complete. Professor Hallman will therefore defer his present to the arrangement and organization of the Kentucky Museum and to the incrustation of the impressive lessons to be learned in natural history and geology, which the magnificent collection now at his command will enable him to demonstrate satisfactorily.

THE LOCAL PEOPLE of SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., were favored yesterday with the arrival of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel James of the Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry. Colonel Pope, writing from Shelbyville, says: "Colonel James, in an interesting account of the condition of Shiloh, the 23d inst., by Col. Pope's regiment, The Union flag which was hoisted on the occasion was raised by the loyal citizens of Shelbyville, the Union sentiment prevailing there among the better citizens, and the Federal troops meeting a cordial reception upon their arrival. Col. Pope's regiment is attached to General Mitchell's division, which has been detailed as the rear guard of the command will enable him to demonstrate satisfactorily.

THE CIVIL WAR IN TENNESSEE.—A recent letter from a citizen of that portion which arrived from the counties of Franklin, Fentress, and Putnam, state that a fierce civil war has been raging in those and adjoining counties between Union men and resident secessionists, backed by roving bands of Confederate cavalry. Neighbors are daily killing each other in惨案中. The communication was received from Professor E. H. Grant, and confirming the appointment of Prof. Josiah Bliss as Principal of the Female High School, was received and adopted. Professor Bliss's salary was fixed at \$1,000 per annum.

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